ABSTRACT

There is disclosed an ink jet printhead which comprises a plurality of nozzles and one or more heater elements 10 corresponding to each nozzle. Each heater element 10 is configured to heat a bubble forming liquid 11 in the printhead to a temperature above its boiling point to form a gas bubble 12 therein. The generation of the bubble causes the ejection of a drop of an ejectable liquid (such as ink) through an ejection aperture 5 in each nozzle, to effect printing. In each nozzle, the gas bubble 12 displaces less than 4 nanograms of the ejectable liquid 11 to cause the ejection of the drop. This configuration provides for very efficient operation because less energy is required for the ejection of a small mass.

Fig. 4